THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1907.

Entered at the Post coffice at New York as Second Class that theree. Maria de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l

Salar Stations for Wall. Postpatel.

BASE V. Per Stonen BATE.V. PRY TARE MINISAY, POR YOUR BATEV AND SUNDAY, FOR YOUR BATTLY AND ST NISAY, Per Month Printage to foreign recent des added.

Published by the Sim Printing and Publishing secretation as 120 Names of cost, in the Sprompt of fanhattan, New York, President and Treasurer of the Answesting, William M. Laffen, 199 Massess tonet, prepatary of the Association, Franklin

Paris office, of the Lambs is Grand. The daily and funday editions are on sile at Rinnque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klongue 17, Boulevard des Capuelnes. er Place de l'Opéra, and Riosque IS, Boulevard des Italiens, corner flue Leula le carand

If any towards who taper us with manuscrimes for substration which to have reserted articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. The second secon

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

I have no more confidence in vengaful methods and arbitrary legislation in those political grafters who endeavor to make self. ish profit out of public wrongs than I have in the excephants of corporate power. The Governor of the State of New York

Two Miracies.

"He touched the dead corpse of Publie Credit." said DANIEL WEBSTER of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, "and it sprung upon its feet

Is it to be said of another New York Federalist, infinitely more popular and far more of a Federalist than HAMILTON. that he touched the healthy body of Private Credit and it became a corpse?

Shall it be added that an adoring nation cheered the miracle and murmured with reverent lips: "Hail, C.ESAR! We who are about to bust salute you"?

The Unbappy Taxpayer.

The tentative city budget for 1908 is \$145,000,000, or only \$6,000,000 less than double the budget for 1898. It is \$15,000,-000 more than the budget for 1907 and \$5,000,000 more than certain city officers estimated it at a month ago. There is little prospect that further consideration of the allowances for the various departments will result in reductions.

This year, as in every wear, a part of the heavier burden is laid to mandatory increases in city and county expenses imposed on the community by the Legislature. It is instructive that no talk of mandatory reductions in the cost of government is ever heard. If by chance a law consolidating departments or lightening the work of a bureau is passed, it never is referred to in the explanation of the budget.

Nor does the taxpaver hear of city officers who by rigid economy, by rearrangement of duties, by readjustment of salaries, by abolishment of sinecures, have saved something to the municipal purse. The maximum allowed for one year is the minimum for the next year. increased expenditures were failures

The interests of every one except the taxpayer receive careful consideration. His come last, and assume importance only when the tax rate is computed. Even then they can be passed over lightly. if the assessment on his property can be shoved up. The rate is the thing that gets attention, not the amount collected. Next year rate and assessment will go up together. They would not if the city administration had to go to the polls for indorsement in the fall of 1908.

Regrets From the Expatriated.

Last winter the friends of OTTO KELSEY explained his lamentable exhibition of ignorance regarding the affairs of his office by saying that Governor HUGHES had taken him unawares and had played a mean trick on him by allowing him no time in which to prepare for the examination he had to undergo. Mr. KELSEY is under examination again, having had full warning of the ordeal. He is showing again the same astounding lack of knowledge of the affairs with which he should be most intimately acquainted that astonished the people of the State eight months ago.

Mr. Kelsey "expressed surprise" that Mr. FLEMING, his present inquisitor, possessed so much information about recent insurance transactions. Mr. KELSEY had no suspicion of the facts on which Mr. FLEMING interrogated him. He has "had no occasion to inquire"; he "would not care to pass on that question offhand"; his "attention never had been called to" this and that; he "would have looked into" various matters had his subordinates brought them to his notice.

It is boasted by Mr. KELSEY's friends and generally admitted by those who are not his admirers, that he is an "honest man." The distinguished former managers of the great insurance enterprises must regret that in the days of their power they did not have so innocent and trusting an "honest man" to deal with as Superintendent of Insurance. Had Mr. KELSEY been in his present office when they were in authority in the companies their course might have been even easier

How British Liberals Will Deal With the House of Lords.

Of late London newspapers have devoted much space to the speech delivered at Edinburgh by the Prime Minister, Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, in ing the obstruction of the will of the British people's representatives by the House of Lords. It is now evident that the project has passed beyond the academic stage, for the Premier announces that it will be taken up and pushed through the lower house of Parliament in the approaching session.

ninded his hearers that the last Liberal Government, which came to an end shout twelve years ago, had encountered opper house, and that ford ROSEBERT, who then was Premier, declared that the time had come when the right of hereditary lawmakers to impose an absolute veto on the wishes and the legislation of the Rouse of Commons must forthwith tive over the hereditary chamber must he established firmly. This is provisely the principle faid down in the reachition which was passed last June by a very large materity of the House of Commons. In a capid review of the grievances which instiffed that resolution the Prime Minister recalled that since the Liberale acquired control of the Government in the early part of 1908 the Lords had destroyed the English education bill, the plaral voting fall and the two Scottish land bills, besides seriously impairing the Irish evicted tenants bill and the English land tenure bill. He submitted that this was a heavy list of sacrifices made to the privileges of the House of Lords, the assertion of which privileges simply meant that on many and vital points of the nation's life, social. economical, political and domestic, the citizens of the United Kingdom had been defrauded of their just rights and liberties. Those rights and liberties, the Premier said, must be safeguarded, and the erection of safeguards must be delayed no longer.

Now for the courses which the Liberal Government has determined to follow in the session soon to begin. A bill will be sent up to the House of Lords, and upon the upper chamber's disagreeing to its provisions and threatening to alter fundamentally or to reject the measure, the Government will propose a conference to be held between members appointed in equal numbers by the two houses. The decision of such a conference would not be binding on either party, but both parties would be enabled thereby to negotiate for an agreement. In the event of the conference proving unproductive the same bill, with or without modifications. or a similar bill with the same object. will be reintroduced after an interval of say six months. Having been passed, but not hurried through its various stages in the Commons, the reintroduced bill will be sent up a second time so as to afford the upper house a fresh opportunity for reconsideration. Should there be again a deadlock a second conference may be summoned, and if this too should be fruitless the bill will then be introduced a third time in the Commons and pushed swiftly through all the stages and sent to the hereditary lawmakers with a distinct intimation that unless passed in that form it will be passed over their heads. Even then, at the eleventh hour, should the Lords be in the mood to bring matters to an adjustment, the Premier's plan would provide for bringing them a third time to a conference. Should the Lords be still recalcitrant, however, Parliament will be straightway dissolved, and an appeal will be made to the constituencies on the sole question whether the British people

Before the resolution approving this plan was passed by acclamation at the meeting in Edinburgh a member of the No municipal officer has ever acknowl- audience suggested that the proposed edged that his experiments involving process was too roundabout and dilatory, but the suggestion received no support, and subsequently, in replying to a vote of thanks, Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN explained why it was deemed expedient to proceed against the hereditary legislators with a deference and deliberation which they had not always exhibited toward the House of Commons. It was well, he thought, to meet the one serious objection made by champions of the upper chamber that time is needed to detect the shortcomings in projected legislation and for eliciting the "sober second thought" which to Unionists seems so important when their Liberal opponents are in power. When a bill has run the gantlet of three debates and three conferences there will have been ample opportunities for a sober second thought, and if still further illumination is needed there will be room for it in the campaign

shall be governed by men not of their

own choice.

preceding the decisive general election. Evidently the Bannerman Government means business, and is resolved to use its immense majority to carry out a programme which aims to introduce momentous changes in the British Constitution.

A Champion of Pure Elections.

Senator LODGE of Massachusetts, who in common with other Republicans and some Democrats was scandalized by the scenes in the Springfield convention hall, declares that men who cannot control their passions should not be placed in charge of "the destinies of the Commonwealth." If Mr. LODGE has HENRY M. WHITNEY in mind we submit that the regular Democratic candidate, for Governor is one of the most self-contained and prudent men in Massachusetts, and the proof of it is the letter which he has addressed to Governor GUILD proposing that no money be spent by either party on election day. To quote Mr. WHITNEY:

" My specific proposal to you is this: That you, Lieutenant Governor DRAPER and your associates on the Republican State ticket join Mr. SCHOPIELD myself and our associates on the Democratic ticket in an agreement by which each of us will bind himself not to accept or cause to be accepted in his behalf, or to contribute or cause to be contributed. any money for use on election day; and that we shall undertake also to prevent the Republican and Democratic State committees or other State cam paign organizations from sending out to the chairmen of the city and town committees, or to any other persons in the cities or towns of the Commonwealth. any money for use on election day."

The day before he made this offer to hold an untainted election Mr. WHITNEY filed a return required by the statute stating that he had spent \$22,869.98 to which he outlined his plan for prevent- secure the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor. The sum bulks suspiciously, but somebody had to pay the legitimate expenses of the canvass, and as HENRY M. WHITNEY is a rich man he was allowed to furnish the sinews of war himself. Owing to the chronic impecuniosity of the Democratic party as an organization in Massachusetts it is Before setting forth the details of his always looking for a candidate with the scheme Sir H. CAMPRELL BANKERMAN ability to finance . In Mr. WILLIAM L.

Dorotan it found an "angel," and Mr. WHITNEY seems to be in politics for the sitruistic purpose of following the su-ample of the first citizen of Brockton. As a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor the latch string of Mr. Warran's pures we siways out. Had he been nomnated for Covernor without opposition his return of expenses incurred in the State campaign would probably have m large enough to entirfy every capable worker in the Democratic party. elthough it might have shocked reformers like GRORGE FRED WILLIAMS But Mr. WHITNEY'S ambition to revise the tariff by getting himself elected Governor of Massachusette has split the Democracy in twain and a vendetta rages. As an able business man he recoils from throwing good money after had. Hence his proposal to spend none at all on election day if the Republican candidates will join him the work of purifying the ballot. Should his offer not be accepted he would get credit for honorable intentions. Of course he hardly expects a favorable ponse. A cool and collected and long headed person is HENRY M. WRITNEY, and he deserves the great cake presented to him on his sixty-eighth birthday on Tuesday, in recognition no doubt of his

Distinction for General Wood.

promise as a politician.

The Washington Star prints a story regarding the future of General LEONARD Wood which takes no note of a change in the Presidency and has the atmosphere of inspiration:

Major General John P. WESTON, new com nding the Department of Luzon, will succeed ppines. He will retire for age in Novembe and the present plan is that General Wood shall then resume his duties at Manila. It is under stood that General Wood has asked that this be done, and that the President has approved his ap

It is explained that there are "pose bilities of trouble in the Far East." that a strong man will be needed when the fortifications in the Philippines are completed, and that "General Wood is thought to fill the bill." As an administrator the General suits the Government at Washington, but evidently it is not in that capacity that his services are desired in Manila, for the Star has it that discrimination against Orientals by the United States and the maintenance of the open door in China are likely to cause the trouble which the strong man is to deal with. General Wood is wanted there as a military leader and not merely as an administrator. Perhaps it is on the cards for General WESTON to ask to be retired, in which case General Woor would not be allowed to leave the Philippines in the lurch, and his return to the United States would be indefinitely

postponed. If war is in the mind of the Administration as a possibility it must be solicitous to have its ablest soldier on the ground in the Philippines to command the land forces in the expected shock with Asiatic armies led by veteran strategists. If General Woop "fills the bill" as the strong man, it must be because he has a genius for war which scorns the limitations of training and experience: but army officers who have had both will pray that he escape the ordeal of trying conclusions with the victors of Liaovang and Mukden.

Pressed to say whether he had decided to deal with the excise question in his speed in Newark on Thursday night Mr. FRANK S. KATZENBACH, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Governor, replied:

" No. I have not. What time have I had to write new speeches. And certainly I am not going to take up such a matter as this without due deliberation. The State committee keeps insisting that I continue on the road, in spite of my insistence that I must have some time to myself to prepare addresses on topics that demand considers gave me a little time yesterday and I got out a new speech last night on public utilities. I am going to try to get Thursday morning off, and if I do may have something to say interesting to Newarkers, but I cannot tell now."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Candidates should intervene. Mr. KATZ ENBACH is young; handsome and interesting. and if not worked too hard by the State committee he will finish the campaign in prime condition and looking his best. He should have time to think, since he can have no views unless he thinks. If Jersey justice is not a myth, Mr. KATZENBACH will be allowed to take a day off and determine his position on the excise question.

These words of truth and soberness com from Dr. NICHOLAS. MURRAY BUTLER: "Above all else, unless we propose to wreck the our happiness rest, we must have a care that we so speak and so act as not to disturb that faith o ce which civilized man has in his fellow and upon which rests the whole enormous structure of our credit system. Destroy that, and there wil many public service or other corporations left to regulate for some time to come. Will Dr. BUTLER's most illustrious friend

please observe and preserve?

An Experience With the Brain Workers To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: About two years ago I was out of employment and answered a Hapgoods advertisement in one of the morning papers stating that the advertiser had a position to offer in a mercantile house. There was the usual talk about a fine chance of advancement, good salary, &c. Soon afterward I received letter from the Happoods concern asking me to cal in reference to the position. I went to their office and found about thirty or more people waiting to learn about positions of various kinds. I sat down and waited one bour and a balf before my turn came. Then they tried the \$5 subscription "gag on me, but I refused to part with the money. asked about the position advertised, and the Hap-goods man said he knew nothing about it, and any-

had been paid. on I told the fellow what I thought him and Hapgoods, and that it was wrong to advertise positions which they did not actually have and to get people into their offices to wait as long as I had waited and then to "spring" the \$5 propo-sition on the unemployed. He replied that it was nothing unusual, and that it was one of the nothing unusual, and that it was one of their ways of getting subscribers. In spite of the fact that I told him that I would have nothing to do with such "fakers" they continued to write me letters, and in one of these letters I was told that I did not understand their way of doing business. I had to send back several letters unopened before they would

NEW YORK, October 23.

Happy Gene Sheehan. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read 'THE SUN'S version of Policeman Sheehan's killing as told by his mother to your reporter. It is the finest thing I ever read in any newspaper, it ought to be reprinted in large type by every Catholic publication the country over. May God console the lafficted mother, the pride of our city and noblest of women. At all the masses next Sunday my people shall pray for the repose of Gen. Sheehan's soul. A BROOKLYN RECTOR. BROOKLIN, October 23.

The Impossible. Enicker-We are to have a new type of street Bocker+Bet they can't invent one to keep the

for the English of Tale New Sir. It has instead upon the minds of a group of Roman Carholic prises that in fighting against truth of whatever kind, theringtoni, critical or scientific, we are fighting against the God of Trush. They have consequently addressed to the Pope an appeal metited "What We Want"; what they want being freedom to embrace the truth. Roma contrained ago the Pope answer might have been conveyed through the Imposition. As the world now is his Holimon is fain to answer by a columniant critishus, decouncing Morternians, a name not ill chosen for the new lights of criticism and science and the general spirit of from inquiry. The patitioners approach him with all deforence and apparently invite him to take the least in the new departure. This he must know is an invitation to exicide. He is attacked at the same time from another quarter. A rationalist wants him to close the floir floure of Lorette, which came at these bounds from Palestine to Italy and has been a very valuable property to the Church. This opens the question of relice and miracien generally; of the annual liquifaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples; of the annual exudation of the bones of St. Andrew at which started forth where the decapitated head of St. Paul touched the ground. But with these relice and miracles would go the allegiance of the poor and ignorant classes on which almost alone the Church in Italy appears to keep firm hold. The Pope is a good old man; he probably has at least an inkling of the fatal truth; and if he has, sore his perplexity must be. What the petitic ask is that Infallibility shall change.

This crisis has evidently been coming Döllinger, Acton, Lacordaire, Strongmeyer were only a few of the enlightened and conscientious Catholics who have been struggling for emancipation from ultramentanhands to the High Church party, whose lay head was Gladstone, in the Church of England. The Jesuit has done his best for reaction, and not without effect; but when war broke out between France and Germany Bavaria failed to answer to his lure. and he must by this time be seeing that the world is no longer his. A part of it apparently he still holds, for the other day we had in a Roman Catholic journal an unqualifled laudation of a Pope's action in preaching a crusade against the Albigenses and having them put to the aword.

Would the fall of the Papacy or of its despotic authority be necessarily followed by any great and sudden change of Catholic doctrine or of the formal relation of the Catholic Church to the rest of Christendom? It is not likely, far as the spirit of Lacordaire. Döllinger and Acton is from that of the Council of Trent. But if Christendom continues to exist the general unity of spiritual ideal proposed in all Christianity, Catholic testant, can hardly fail to assert itself in spite of dogmatic creeds. It is to be borne in mind that not only Popery and Christianity but Popery and Catholicism are different things. Catholicism was the religion of the Church in the centuries before Hildebrand. Hildebrand it was who founded a temporal power on religious superstition, using as his instruments the sword of the Norman conqueror and the German rebel. The power which Hildebrand thus founded was and has remained not temporal only but Italian. The Popes have almost always been Italians, native or naturalized; so have the vast majority of the Cardinals, the counsellors temporal and political, as well as ecclesiastical, of the papal autocracy. Gregory the Great claimed no temporal dominion, though in the dissolution of the empire, the West being cast adrift by Constantinople and deluged with barbarian invasion, he, as Patriarch of the Imperial City, exercised a necessary but provisional protectorate. From the Papacy, not from Catholicism, came the kindling of civil war for papal ends in Germany-the Norman invasion of reland in execution of a papal grant; the cancelling of the Great Charter and the excommunication of the English barons who had resisted the tyranny of John; the extermination of the Albigenses; the Inquisition; Jesuitism with its political intrigues and its dark plottings; Alva's career of butchery in the Netherlands; the wars of the league; the massacre of St. Bartholomew, rapturously applauded at Rome; the persecution in Savoy; the Dragonnades besides the reactionary influence of all kinds, political and intellectual, exerted in the interest of an empire of superstition. This is not the religion of the fathers of the Latin Church, nor is the religion of the fathers of the Latin Church involved in its fate. Upon the fall of the Papacy there would probably be a gradual reapproachment of the divided members of Christendom. Catholicism letting fall into desugtude those articles of the Council of Trent which at the time were opposed by liberal and evangelical churchmen such as Contarini and Pole.

GOLDWIN SMITH. TORONTO, October 18

Vandals in the Hall of Records. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Attention should at once be called to a contemptible form of vandalism in the new Hall of Records build-ing. Upon attending the Surrogates' Court this morning I was shown by one of the officers of the court where what he called "souvenir hunt-ers" had broken off pieces of the wood carvings on the panels on the north side of the room. One of the figures in that panel called Truth has had part of the foot broken off, and another figure in the panel called Wisdom has had a similar mutilation; and on the exceedingly handsome table vided for counsel in front of the Judge's here is deeply scratched in the wood "M. K. especially if the last mentioned was the act of an officer of the court.

It is possible that those whose artistic training

It is possible that those whose artistic training led them to expect better work in the carving and lecorating of the Hall of Records may have be outraged by the style of some of these artistic con-ceptions, but even one who would assign the art displayed in this building to the early North Gerdisplayed in this building to the early North ter-man Lloyd period would probably be the last per-son to vent his disapproval in acts of vandalism. It is believed that sightseers who are shown around the building are responsible for these depreda-tions, and if detected they should certainly be arrested and summarily dealt with. Wisdom and truth ought to be sacred in the courts, even in emgy. emgy. New York, October 23.

From the Watonga Herald. My old friend Crabtree of the real early Okla noma days tells this tale about an early day snow storm: ,"One day after many days of dry weather a big snow came and visited our drought stricken land. The faces of the farmers were all smiles, because it meant a wheat crop. But alas! an old time wind came up from the south that blew about forty miles an hour and drifted the snow north ward for a day. Then came an eighty mile an hour wind from the north that drifted it back south again. This condition of wind continued daily not a snowflake could be found anywhere in the

A Nice, Easy Style.

There has recently been an outery against the terioration in modern letter writing, but the folwing epistolary triumph from a tailor has lev elled things up: "I have to-day issued a writ against you," wrote a tailor whose letter was produced in Westminster County Court yesterday. "for the amount of your bill. Trusting for a continuance of your esteen

Knicker-Women have changed their figures

LINES OF TRADE RESISTANCE.

Westmoron, flet. It The Sex has declared again and again that tenerican mer-chants might increase their Western Herni-mhere sales togetheraly by the simple process of group after the business in a business Recont trade returns point to the tion to our neighbors of this bemispher ton to the less day of August, 1907, our sales whe same countries were \$200 000 (20). Asor the remainder of the year, it will mean an exercise of in per cent in three years. Friends the deat eight months of this year.

more from this country to transina equanded three of any full calendar year prior a imi, and experts to frame. Chite and Peru exceeded those of any full year prior to the season as matter of fact, however, with the exception of our acids to three or four of our neighbors, our accounts in the Western Hemisphere are a subject for anything except baseling. They are rather a reflection upon the business intelligence and activity of our merchants and our manufacturers. They are a lesson in commerce. It shows concludively that markets are open to those who seek them in a business way.

markets are open to those who seek them in a husiness way.

Our huge exports to Europe consist to rery large part of foodscuffs and raw cotton. The imports of this hemisphere consist melastrof manufactured products, and it is such wares that form the hulk of our shapments to these countries. We hear far more shout trade opportunities in the Far heart than we do about the opportunities of this hemisphere. During the first eight months of this year our sales to the possibly 45.000.000 people of South America have been a little more than \$36.000.000, while our sales to all the hundreds of millions of people in Asia have been only \$35.000.000. Our sales to south America have risen from \$38.000.000 in 1802 to \$134.000.000 in 1807, a gain of \$64.000.000. Our sales to south America have risen from \$38.000.000.

The gain in the Far East has been 37 per cent, while the South American gain has been 118 per cent. During the same time our sales to our neighbors of the North American continent show an increase of \$146.000.000, or 70 per cent. The increase in the North American account in six years exceeds our total sales in the Far East.

Assuming an equality of needs and wants in the two areas, the demands of the people

in the Far East.

Assuming an equality of needs and wants in the two areas, the demands of the people of the Orient would stand to those of the people of this hemisphere, exclusive of the United States, as to to 1. That is not at all the case, however, and the lines of least resistance for the United States, commercially, unquestionably run north and south rather than east and west.

VATICAN EXPENSES.

They Ought Not to Be Confused With the Individual's Cost of Living.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read he letter entitled "Peter's Pence" in THE ST f October 22 with close interest, and a secon eading led me to wonder what was the standng of the "practical" man who is described as both prominent and Catholic. He is ap-parently unable to distinguish between the n any country who has to conduct the exack of any personal pretensions which may

It is probable that the Cardinals and Monignori who have aroused the ire of "Criticus and the unidentified prominent Catholic live a simpler life than their critics. The "paland the unidentified prominent Catholic live a simpler life than their critics. The "palaces" of the Cardinals are mere offices like our City Hall, and fitted up for the work done in them: and if there is in each some large and luxurious apartment it must be remembered that large gatherings at times must meet in them to transact business.

It is curious that any intelligent person could suppose that the matters that come up for decision before the various Roman congregations are mere formalities. Washington and every other capital has its departments, which attend to "formalities" arising in the course of the business of forty or fifty or eighty millions. How can the business of another organization of two hundred and fifty millions be attended to without "formalities"?

A year or two ago an article appeared in the papers stating that the entire income of the Vatican was some absurdly small sum like \$500,000 a year. Two-fifths of this was disbursed by the propaganda on foreign missions: the personal expenses of the Pope were stated in some small terms—I think so cents a day. Does "Criticus" try to live on as little? Instead of being too close with his pence next month let him and every one eise give a quarter. Such generosity would perhaps make a total sum from this country that would be worth talking about; but let him at least give his usual penny, thereby preserving his "right" to demand that his

him at least give his usual penny, thereby preserving his "right" to demand that his generosity be published. Perhaps he is one of those that owe more to the Church than the Church owes to them; but then we all do.

ROBERT P. GREEN. NEW YORK, October 22.

CELTIC NAMES. Render of Old Heroic Irish Tales Asks

for Rules of Pronunciation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does nybody in the United States take any interest in the "Celtic revival," the "Celtic twi-" &c.? I remember going to some exremely interesting matinees in New York wo or three years ago to see some of William Butler Veats's plays, including that work of real genius, "Catherine na-Houlihan. were few persons present, and barring a hand ful of priests, invited, I suppose, by the management, few of the spectators seemed to be

agement, few of the spectators seemed to be of Irish descent. The audience was of the curiosity seeking or aesthetic class that used to be seen at Ibsen performances.

The other day I asked through the columns of The Sun for directions as to the pronunciation of Celtic names. I have seen no answer, yet I need the information and do not know where to find it. One finds in Mr. Yeats's poems that Seanchan is pronounced "Shanahan" and Conchobar "Conohar." In British Mythology a few more names are pronounced. But the pronunciation seems to be difficult owing to the number of silent letters, and I do not know how the simplest diphthongs, if they are diphthongs, like "as in "Engus" ("Angus," I infer from the Scotch), "ei" in "Deirdre," "ai" in "Baile," should be sounded.

Is my favorite "Cuchulain" sounded as he

"ei" in "Deirdre," "ai" in "Baile," should be sounded.

Is my favorite "Cuchulain" sounded as he looks? And how about the many "gh's" and "ch's"? Lady Gregory's works, the "Irish Saga Library," and similar works are being read by a great number of Americans. We shall soon be as familiar with the Irish as with the Scandinavian and German gods and heroes. Now, as everybody knows who has read Russian history, novels or folklore, it is almost impossible to remember what you do not know how to pronounce. The case is the same in those great and thrilling canvases, the Polish novels of Sienkiewicz.

Is there not somebody among the readers of The Sux who can direct a beginner with no time to study Celtic, to the correct pronunciation of Celtic names? E. B. O'C.

"Old John Brady."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No memb merly Governor of Alaska, nor to apprecia nearing of the misfortune of John G. Brady, for Your conclusion that the present condition is not "a proper finish for a Alfe like Brady's" is right, fight his way through college against obstacles of verty, imperfect preparation and social di vantage that would have stopped most men but must agree with you. But "Old John Brady" is a long way from hi

finish yet, and his reestabilishment in prosperity and happiness will be in the minds of his classmates only a question of his living long enough. If there shall be time, his rehabilitation is sure or there's no virtue in character, industry and perseverance

Italians in Mississippi.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As an "Anglo Saxon" and a descendant of the "pure Americal strain" now threatened by "allen hordes" let me ex press my joy that the inhabitants of a "hill billy" town in Mississippi make the Italian children go to a separate school.

"The "proud Caucasian" cannot tolerate the representatives of the inferior and degraded civili-zation of Italy. It is understood among the proud Caucasians of the "hill billy" type that the Italian ounce the initial "I" long. like "eye") are not aucasians anyway Aside from pride of race, economic considerations

prompt this a gregation. The Italians work too hard. They save too much money. Such men are DETROIT, October 21.

His Metaphor Extended. Knicker-The President says he has merely turner

on the light.

Rocker—So does the man who hunts a gas leak With a match

TEACHERS MUSCIPT LAURY.

chie winter in case a bill to increase their salaries is introduced.

The report of the special committee which had charge of the matter ended with a resolution that the absence from duty of the Mayorintendent, assentate or district superintendents, teachers and principals and all employees and officers of the department to prohibited shee such attendents for the purpose of engaging in a settlem upon legislative bodies with the object of affecting the public school system, unloss permission shall be granted by the board. A violation is to be granted for bound. A violation in to be grayers

Abraham Storn suggested that the word "paid" he put before officers, otherwise the members of the board would be forbidden to go to Albany to do any lobbying.

amendment was carried.

Mr. Donnelly moved as an amendment that the City Superintendent he left out of the resolution, as it might be necessary for him to go to the Legislature for relief in case of a heatile political administration in the

of a heatile political administration in the city.

I object," said Mr. Stern. "I recall the time when the present City Superintendent was absent from duty for several days and went to Albany and advocated one of the rottenest bills that ever was introduced there. We should make this law apply from the top to the bottom. There is no danger of a political party doing an injustice here. This board may be rolled upon to be independent of politics. I don't think the teachers will go to Albany again as they did last winter if we adopt this by-law.

City Superintendent Maxwell got up and said he wanted to correct the previous

speaker.

"I was absent from duty just one day on the occasion referred to," said Dr. Max-rell. "I advocated the passage of the Davis law, which is the present law for teachers' salaries, and I went there at the request of Gov. Roosevelt. I still think I was right."

was right."

The proposed amendment was lost. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of

resolution was then adopted by a vote of 28 to 4.

The formal turning over of the United States warship Newport to the Board of Education will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Brooklyn navy yard. Many of the members of the educational board will be present and speeches will be made by representatives of the navy and the local department.

CANAL ZONE WOMEN'S CLUBS. Miss Boswell Returns and Reports on Her

Work There. Miss Helen Boswell, who went to the Canal Zone a few weeks ago at the reques of the President and Secretary Taft to show the women there how not to be lonesome, returned yesterday, having organ ized eight women's clubs in the large towns

Miss Boswell is connected with the welfare department of the National Civic Federation and was selected been as she puts it, she is a good mixer and ha considerable experience in forming women's clubs. In the Canal Zone there are 1,200 American women and children whose husbands and fathers are employed in some capacity in canal construction. Before her arrival few of the women were acquainted with each other. Many of them were very homesick.

Travelling many times from Ancon to Cristobal, from the Pacific to the Atlantic ide of the Canal Zone, Miss Boswell became acquainted with about all of the American acquainted with about all of the American families. She interested the wives and mothers in the club idea and clubs were organized in Ancon, Cristobal, Gatun, Gorgone, Empire, Culebra, Paraiso and Pedro Miguel. Every club is for the purpose of interesting the women in the home, education, philanthropy and the arts. A federation of these clubs has been formed of which Mrs. George Goethals, the wife of Col. Goethals, the wife of Col. Goethals, the wife of Col. The plan has been extremely successful.

"The plan has been extremely successful," said Miss Boswell yesterday at the Hotel Martha Washington. "When I left the Canal Zone the women met me at every railroad station with cheers and flowers. Now they are acquainted with each other and are far more contented than they were before they got together in the clubs. Anything that is done toward making the wives and mothers of the Canal Zone more contented makes for better conditions generally, since it makes the men unore contented to stay on the job."

Miss Boswell said that the moral conditions in the Canal Zone would compare favorably with any stretch of territory here and that most of the unpleagant. favorably with any stretch of territory here and that most of the unpleasant features of the early stages of the work have been sliminated.

POSTMASTERS IN CONVENTION. Discuss Postal Savings Bank and Parcels Post Systems.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-Some 1.500 postmasters of second, third and fourth class offices in all parts of the Union, gathered here in convention, to-day met in joint session and listened to addresses by Mesers McClearly, Lawshe and DeGraw, respectively Second, Third and Fourth Assistants Postmasters-General. The officers dis cussed postal matters coming under their respective jurisdictions and urged cooperation between the postmasters and the Department.

The resolutions adopted by the convention orging the establishment of a postal savings bank system, a parcels post system for general service and a special service under the rural free delivery were also touched upon. The general parcels post suggested by the convention contemplates a reduction in the merchandise rate from 16 to 12 cents a pound and an increase of the limit of weight to eleven pounds. For the rural delivery service the rate is to be five cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound up to eleven.

This afternoon the delegates called on Postmaster-General Meyer and the other officials of the Department and then went

To-morrow morning Mr. Meyer will address the joint convention and in the afternoon the delegates will call on the President.

Production of Gold and Silver in 1906.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-The total production of gold in the United States in 1906 was 4,565,333 fine ounces, valued at \$91,373,soo, and the total production of silver in the 800, and the total production of silver in the same year was 96,51,900 fine ounces, valued at \$38,256,400. These statistics are the result of conferences between the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey and are accepted as final by both bureaus. The figures are ascertained from the bullion deposits in the United States mints and deposits from the same and by statements from the assay offices and by statements from the smelting and refining establishments.

Hotel Knickerbocker Celebrates To-day. The Hotel Knickerbocker will celebrate to-day the first anniversary of its opening. The souvenirs, given to all women diners after 6 o'clock to-night, will be imported opera glasses in "vanity" bags. In addition the Table Roulant, following out the French cuisine, will be used for the first time to serve the Plat du Jour. Elaborate time to serve the Plat du Jour. Elaborate wine lists in book form will also be intro-

Don't Want Chinese Coaling Station. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-The naval authorities to-day denied all knowledge of the report from Shanghai, China, that the United States was seeking a port on the Chinese coast for use as a naval and coaling

THE PRESEDENT HOME AGAIN Re Brings Come Trapbles of the Chase in

Washington were ground by the Fra-tent with archimitation heartiness I tast being page of the railroad journ hadn't lost him the least but tired apparent

It was exactly t o'efecte, on time Second, when the President's supplied offeet into the station. A deaten or effetals who had toom admitted train platform surrounted the Presides the atopped from his car. Beardes the core a detail of local police and detactive the same Segret Service mentant three number of the White House member of the Cubinet was at the station. Vary glad to see you! exclaimed the first profeshand. There was decided emphasis on twey. For nearly everybody in the grobe had some intimate persental remark. The President brought back with his come trophics of the class. (Inc. was skin of the bear he had killed in it Louisians canebraises. Another was skin of a bear out killed by the dogs of President's hynting party. Then the

have had a live hear out which was offered to him at Victaburg, but the tender was politify declined.

Lyncaperso, Va., Got. 22.—President Roomevelt was, instrumental in saving a boy from being crushed to death under the whose of his special train this morning just as it was about to leave Rosnoke. Va. While the President was ending his speech a boy about 10 years old darted under the car on his hands and knees just as the President was saying good-by and the train was beginning to move.

The crowd did not notice the boy, but the President's eye caught him and he shouted, "Quick, help that boy out!" A man resched down and dragged the boy from under the car just in time to save his

HARTFORD CO. RETURNS \$100,000 Makes Restitution for Using Inferior Paper for Stamped Envelopes, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-The Hartford Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., which had the contract up to July for manufacturing stamped enveloped and newspaper wrappers, made a cash payment to Postmaster-General Mayer to-day of \$100,000 as a settlement for all damages or injuries which the Post Office Department may have sustained by reason of the company's failure to furnish paper up to the contract requirements.

Several weeks ago Postmaster-General leyer suspended the payment of all moneys due from the Post Office Department to the Hartford company and submitted the the Hartford company and submitted the matter to the Attorney-General for such further action as might be deemed proper. Chemical analysis of samples furnished by the company disclosed that the composition of the envelope paper had been below the requirements of the contract, and according to the computations of the experts of the Post Office Department the company had in the last three or four years benefited thereby to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

The contract with the company required that the paper for first quality envelopes should be made of all rag paper, although for a considerable period the contractor furnished paper consisting of 25 per cent. sulphite wood pulp, which very materially lessened its cost. The specifications of the former contract.

KAISER'S GIFT TO WEST POINT. Busts of Frederick the Great and Gen. von Malthe to Be Presented To-morrow.

WEST POINT; Oct. 28.—The Emperon of Germany has presented to the United States Military Academy at West Point Field Marshal Count von Moltke as tokens of his interest in the American army. The two busts, made by Prof. Uphous and Prof. Kruse of Berlin; will be formally presente on Thursday, October 24, by Major Theo-

on Thursday, October 24, by Major Theodore Kerner, military attaché to the German Embassy, who has been designated by his Government to make the presentation in the name of his Imperial Majesty Emperor William of Germany.

In honor of the occasion all academic duties will be suspended for the afternoon of the 24th inst. and a programme of exercises has been planned. Major-Gen. Frederick D. Grant has been designated to represent the Secretary of War on the occasion. On his arrival the detachment of cavalry will meet him at the wharf and act as his escort. A review and inspection of the corps of cadets will take place at 1:25 P. M. The other exercises will be held in the library at 3 P. M. Col. Hugh L. Scott will deliver the address of acceptance.

ART FOR HUDSON CELEBRATION. British Government to Be Asked to Lend John Collier's Painting.

Upon motion of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a vice-president of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, made at the meeting of the trustees of that commission yeserday afternoon, a request is to be made through the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's directly to King Edward for the loan by the British Government of a remarkable painting by John Collier representing the last voyage of Henry Hudson as a feature of the six months memorial art exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum in

exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum in 1909.

This exhibition, according to the suggestion of Dr. George F. Kunz, will contain Dutch paintings and other works of art of the period, and it expected to be a notable feature of the proposed tri-centennial celebration. Sir Caspar said that the prospects were that the new wing of the museum would be ready for 1909 and he believed that such an exhibition would attract a great deal of attention in the art world. He said that at the time of the St. Louis exposition the King had loaned to America objects which had never been out of the kingdom before.

The Seagoers.

Among those who will sail on the steam ship Deutschland, for Hamburg, to-day will be: Capt. L. C. Brown, William Nelson Crom well, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Durant, Dr. David Powell Johnson, Count and Countess Franz von Larish-Moennich, A. de Puy, secretary

of the Swiss Legation at Washington; William R. Steinway and Eugen Schiff. On board the steamship Arabic, for Liverpool, will be: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Anderson, William Evans, Joseph Hardie, the Rev. Phiness Kennedy, Edward F. McCormick, Capt. W. Stratton and Dr. C. A. Webster.

The steamship Republic, for Naples Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Colburn, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Coney, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Dossey W. Hyde, Lieut, Coland Mrs. H. Prevoat, Mr. and Mrs. Raiph Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wiley.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ambler, Gen. and Mrs. Frank Hall, the Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Holcombe, Dr. H. M. Little and Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Rich. On board the steamship Barbarossa, for

The steamship Slavonia, for Naples, will

Mr. and Mrs. Ernst A. Denicke, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lippincott, Miss Edith A. Redding and Mr. and Mrs. S. Ward. The steamship Lorraine, for Havre, will

Br. and Mrs. Winceslao Bello, Rene Gelland, E. Medina and the Rev. P. J. Tourat.